

D'illes is the Dardanelles.

Dorian trip; Frank Bacon and a friend sailed from London to Athens in a 20' boat in 1878-79.

Panee-Frank Bacon

Manee-Alice Calvert Bacon. She was the niece of Frederick Calvert, British consul at Dardanelles, on whose property at Hissarlik Schliemann excavated Troy.

W
Written by Francis H. Bacon,
to his grandson,
when he was 13 years old.

February 5th, 1938

Dear Freddy,

That was the day I was going to write you a letter, but I just didn't do it and now today is February 12th and you are thirteen years old! It just doesn't seem possible for I remember so well when I was thirteen that I am going to tell you about it, for I'm sure you think that this old Pance with his white whiskers could never have been like rosy-cheeked Freddy, but I really was and probably had the same thoughts as you about playing games and about my boy and girl friends, about my lessons and school and all. I was just thirteen when we moved from Lake Superior to Terre Haute, Indiana - look it up on the map. After living up there in Michigan with dogs, snow-shoes, and Indiana Terre Haute seemed like Paris to us children, and we used to go about the city looking in shop windows and tell each other about what we saw. It all seemed so wonderful. When I started at school, I was surprised to find the boys so polite. At other places when a new boy came to school, he was generally in a scrap first thing, but here - the first thing two or three boys came up to me at recess and invited me to join a game they were playing, and we were very good friends afterwards.

We lived in a fine large brick house that had a big garden around it full of fruit and shade trees, not so big as the Dilles garden but something like it, and here we had wonderful times playing hide and go seek, etc. I was always very anxious to play on a cornet and used to tag after bands, so to earn money I got a job delivering papers for \$2.00 a week. I had to get up about 4 o'clock, used to build a kitchen fire and make some coffee, and then go to the printing office, which was right across the street, where I had to take the papers as they came off the press, fold them and start out delivering. They used to let us boys have some extra papers that we could sell (5 cts. each they cost) and if we sold any to a chance passer-by, this extra money came in handy for chocolates, eh, what? All this was before daylight and I got through about 7 o'clock and came home for breakfast to be ready for school! Was pretty tired sometimes, but stuck it out that first winter. Then the next summer I worked as

clerk in a bookstore a couple of months. I was bound to have that cornet, and altogether I suppose I had earned about 35 or 40 dollars which I put in the savings bank. By the end of this my father rather discouraged the idea of the cornet. I suppose he didn't want it blatting around the house, so I let the money stay in the bank for a "rainy day", and I can tell you the rainy day came all right for when I landed in New York from the Dorian trip, I was stone broke. I remembered that money and sent for it and it had increased to about \$70 which bought me new clothes and all, so that I could go and get a job, which I did with some architect friends, McKim and Co. where Uncle Harry went afterwards.

But now I'm telling about the thirteen-year-old boy - all samee Freddy, I enjoyed my school. We had fine teachers. We always opened up with singing and even now at night I sometimes sing over those old songs (under the bedclothes so as not to disturb Mamee). We read Ivanhoe in class and one boy had lived in Paris and could pronounce "Brian de Bois Guilbert" which we couldn't! Then we read Gray's Elegy and our teacher pointed out the beauty of those English descriptions, which I have never forgotten, and when I was lying that six months in the Const'ple hospital (six months is a long time) I used to try and remember the verses of the Elegy. You get it sometime and see if you don't like it!

Then the older sister of my special friend, Jim Eaglesfield, was a very energetic high-school girl, about sixteen, and they wouldn't let her join the regular high-school debating society so she got five or six of us youngsters together and organized her own debating society, and we had to work, too, for she was very keen about it, and kept us up to the mark. They let us meet in one of the school class rooms and we had very good times over it, and once in a while a regular party at one of our houses with games, ice-cream, etc. Then a couple of our boy friends found in their attic a complete set of regalia, buckskins, feathers, sashes, etc. of some Indian Order of Red Men, and we used to dress up in these and go yelling around the yard. Just at this time the first bicycles came in, wooden wheels, iron tires, awfully clumsy and heavy, but I was keen to learn. I didn't own one, but a friend lent me his and I got slammed good and hard when I fell off.

Then between times we went swimming in the Wabash River, and one time I was nearly drowned. (Didn't say much about that at home! But I'll tell you now for I guess as a Boy Scout you know more than I did at that time.) There were half a dozen of us dashing in and out of the river which had a swift current and became deep rather suddenly. I could swim, of course, and I was sitting on the bank, the other fellows larking about, when I noticed one boy whom I knew couldn't swim had got over his depth and was throwing his arms about and going under! I yelled to the others and dashed in to help him, when the duffer, who was scared blind, just climbed on top of my head and shoulders trying to get out of the water but standing on top of me keeping me under. Fortunately, two other boys noticed us and took him off of me and towed him to the bank. My wind was gone and I was half full of water, and I was just able to paddle feebly to the bank, and we all four lay there gasping for half an hour or so! It was a narrow squeak for that boy and me, and if you ever have to rescue a drowning man - well, I guess a Boy Scout knows just what to do better than I do!

I had a great fad about this time of making a sort of steam boiler out of a tin can with a vent on top where I had a tinsmith solder a whistle. I would build a bed of bricks, light a fire, and turn on the whistle when steam came. I had dreams of making sometime a real steam engine, but it never got beyond dreams. There were some iron mills on the outskirts where I often went to watch them melt the pig iron and then roll the long iron bars and rails. Then there were some glass works near where they made bottles, and it was fun to watch the glass blower take a gob of melted glass on the end of his long tube, then blow it out, and finally, when just at the right stage, clap it into a mould, like this

This is half a bottle hollow.

(drawing)

Hinged here.

Not a very good sketch, but you can get the idea.

Now Freddy, perhaps some day you will be writing to your little grandson, and you will remember this letter from Panee! I know what a hard time Mom and Dad are having, and I guess you often think of what you might do to help! If you can't earn money, you

can always be cheerful, which I hear you are, and just love everybody, and always do the right thing! A fellow makes mistakes sometimes, everybody does, but always be sorry and say never again! They tell you at Church about God, but very few realize what God is! I have found He is simply Love inside of you all the time. But I'm not preaching, just writing to my Freddy boy and so Goodbye with love to each and all from

Paige

Thomas, Christopher Alexander
The Lincoln Memorial and Its Architect,
Henry Bacon (1866-1924). Ann Arbor:
UNI Dissertation Services, 1991.

CHAPTER 1: YOUTH, EDUCATION, AND TRAVELS

Henry Bacon Junior was born on Nov. 28, 1866, in Watseka, Illinois, a village which had just sprung up, ninety miles south of Chicago.¹ He was the fourth of seven children born to Henry

¹ The bibliography on Bacon's life and career is quite extensive, thanks to his work on the Lincoln Memorial. Contemporary articles on him include: "To Design \$2,000,000 Lincoln Memorial", Boston Morning Globe, 8/6/11; [Royal Cortissoz], "Matters of Art: Henry Bacon and the Lincoln Memorial at Washington" New York Tribune, 4/21/12 [hereafter "Cortissoz, 'Matters of Art'"]; idem, "The Architect", Architectural Record [hereafter "A. Record"], 55 (March 1924), 276 (re-published as a pamphlet by the Architectural Forum, ca 1923; "Henry Bacon", Journal of the AIA, 11 (June 1923), 260; and Francis S. Swales, "Henry Bacon as a Draftsman", Pencil Points, 5 (May 1924), 42-62 [hereafter "Swales, 'HB as a Draftsman'"]. Obituaries appear in: American Art Annual, 21 (1924-5), 282; American Magazine of Art, 15 (Apr. 1924), 190-3; American Architect, 125 (Jan.-Mar. 1924), 195-6; A. Record, 55 (Mar. 1924), 273-6; [University of] Illinois Alumni News, Apr. 1924, p. 205; New York Times, 2/17/24, 23:1; New York Tribune, same date, 12:1; Time, 3 (2/25/24), 15; and Wesleyan University Alumnus, Mar. 1924, p. 38. See also tributes by Fiorello H. LaGuardia (quoting eulogy by Rev. Karl Reiland) in Congressional Record [hereafter "C. Record"], 65 (68-1), 5502-3 (House, 4/3/24); Charles A. Platt, in American Academy of Arts & Letters, Commemorative tributes (New York, 1925), pp. 21-4 [hereafter "Platt, 'Bacon'"]; C.H. Whitaker, "Five Architects and One Truth", Journal of the AIA, 12 (Sept. 1924), 401-5; and in Century Association, Reports, Constitution, By-laws and List of Members (New York, 1925), pp. 13-14. Entries in biographical dictionaries, etc., include: [C.H. Whitaker], DAB, 1, 477-8; National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, 20, 339 and photo facing; H.F. and E.R. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (Los Angeles, 1956; repr. 1970) [hereafter Withey, Biographical Dictionary], pp. 28-9; Lawrence Wodehouse, American Architects from the Civil War to the First World War (Detroit, 1976), pp. 23-5; [Tony P. Wrenn], Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, William S. Powell, ed. (Chapel Hill, ca 1979), 1, 77-9; William D. Hunt, Jr., Encyclopedia of American Architecture (New York, 1980), pp. 23-4; [Jan Avgikos] Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects, A. K. Placzek, ed. (New York, 1982) [hereafter Macmillan Encyclopedia], 1, 123-4; The New Encyclopaedia Britannica,

and Elizabeth Kelton Bacon. They were from Massachusetts but, like so many New Englanders in the Railroad Age, they had gone West for their livelihood. The Bacons were of very old New England stock indeed: they traced their line to Michael Bacon, who had settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1640, and Bacons had fought at Lexington in 1775. The family had a farm at Natick, near Boston.² Elizabeth Kelton was born in Lexington but, after her mother died, was raised by a series of relatives, including an

15th ed. (1986), Micropaedia, 1, 777; and C.A. Thomas, in The Dictionary of Art, forthcoming from Macmillan of London. In addition see Richard G. Wilson, The AIA Gold Medal (New York, 1984), pp. 150-1.

Primary material on Bacon is found in his office papers, Archives & Special Collections, Olin Memorial Library, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. [hereafter "WesU-HB"]; the reminiscences of William Partridge, cited in n. 38, below; and collections of friends and family members in the South (see Preface), with copies of some family material in the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society, Wilmington, N.C. Unpublished sources which have been especially helpful in preparing this biography are: WesU-HB, latter, HB to S.C. Scoggin, Encyclopaedia Britannica Co., 11/26/20 (lists his own works); Leslie N. Boney Jr., checklist of works by Bacon; and Ruth Ryley Selden, "Henry Bacon and his Work at Wesleyan University", MA thesis, School of Architecture, University of Virginia, 1974 (copy in WesU-HB), esp. ch. 1 and biographical appendix. Archival sources on other members of Bacon's family, cited elsewhere in this chapter, are also useful.

² On Henry Bacon, Sr. (1822-91) see: obituary, Daily Review, Wilmington, N.C., 4/13/91; Louise Lamica, "Cape Fear River's Conqueror Becomes Its Victim", Wilmington Star-News, 9/25/60; and Ronald B. Hartzer, To Great and Useful Purpose: A History of the Wilmington District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, published by the Corps of Engineers (n.d., n.p.), ca. 1984, 35-7. The papers of Henry Bacon Sr. are in the Southern Historical Collection, Library of U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

aunt in Natick, where she met Henry Bacon.³

Married in 1855, they settled in Chicago, where Henry had a grain business and was helping survey and build the Illinois Central Railroad. He had studied Civil Engineering at Leicester Academy and worked on the Boston & Maine Railroad before going West. His work kept him away from home for long periods and required the family to move repeatedly. During the Civil War they lived in Watseka, where Henry had a business selling lumber to the government. The village, which was in a rich farming region, had only just sprung into being in 1860 and was not even incorporated till the year after Henry Junior (called "Harry" to distinguish him from his father) was born. After the War Henry Bacon returned to civil engineering, taking charge of harbor improvements on upper Lake Superior for the Army Corps of Engineers, and he moved the family to Ontonagon, on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. In 1869 he took up railroad work again, this time in Terre Haute, Indiana. But when, two years later, the Boston & Maine gave him charge of its Portland extension, he moved his family to Maine, first to Saco, then to Biddeford. They stayed in Maine till 1876.

³ On Elizabeth Kelton and the life of the Bacon family, in which Henry Bacon the architect grew up, see Katherine Bacon McKoy, "A Brief Sketch of Incidents in the Life of Elizabeth Kelton Who Married Henry Bacon", unpub. paper, Lower Cape Fear Historical Society, Wilmington, N.C. Katherine was Elizabeth's daughter and the architect's sister. For this reference and much else on Bacon's childhood I am grateful to Leslie N. Boney, Jr., FAIA, of Wilmington.

by which time five sons and two daughters had been born -- by all indications, a warm, happy family.

In January 1876 the Army Corps of Engineers appointed Henry Bacon Sr., even though he was a civilian, engineer in charge of port and river improvements at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, which runs out to the Atlantic Ocean in southern North Carolina. The family moved to the village of Smithville (now Southport), some distance from Wilmington and hardly a congenial atmosphere for a cultivated civil engineer and his wife from New England a decade after the end of the Civil War. There is evidence that Mrs. Bacon found the adjustment to this new life difficult, but also that her husband's skills were held in high regard by the local people. The Cape Fear River had been a priceless asset to the Confederacy because it had two mouths and was all but impossible to blockade. As a result Wilmington, a large port upriver, was an important line of supply for the South, particularly towards the end of the war. The city and Fort Fisher, nearby, did not fall till early 1865, but when they did the fate of the Confederacy was sealed. In peacetime, however, the second mouth of the Cape Fear, called New Inlet, was a liability: it weakened the river's current to the extent that the river threatened to silt up altogether. If this happened, Wilmington would be marooned and her days as a port over. Henry Bacon supervised the construction of an "apron-dam", nearly a mile long,

closing New Inlet.⁴ So successful was he that the river's depth increased dramatically and the dam, known as "The Rocks", has functioned for over a century with entire satisfaction.

In 1882, the dam essentially complete, Bacon moved his family into Wilmington, with its greater amenities. In particular, he may have wanted his children to have access to better schools. Two years earlier the Bacons had sent Harry north to Boston, to Chauncy Hall School, which made a specialty of preparing students for MIT.⁵ The school was especially strong in the teaching of mathematics and languages. Since his eldest brother Frank was a graduate of the Institute, probably it was planned that Harry would follow in his footsteps. But in 1882, whether because his plans had changed or because the family could no longer keep him in Boston (there he doubtless stayed with one of his father's brothers or sisters), Harry was enrolled instead in Tileston Normal School in Wilmington. He excelled in mathematics, and one of his teachers fondly recalled the boy's engaging personality, his stubborn independence in solving problems, and his precise, economical directness -- all qualities that marked his practice of

⁴ Hartzler, To Great and Useful Purpose, 34-7.

⁵ The school, which is now in Waltham, was then in downtown Boston, "within two minutes' walk of the Institute". Yearbooks show that Henry Bacon, Jr., was a student there from 1880-2. For her help I am grateful to Mary Anne Manoli, registrar, Chapel Hill - Chauncy Hall School.

architecture as well.⁶ Harry was also gifted in music (he sang and played the guitar and Jew's harp) and athletics. Like another architect who would have a great impact on him, Charles F. McKim, Harry loved baseball. He pitched for several local teams and was credited with introducing the curve-ball to North Carolina, having learned to throw it while away at college in Illinois.⁷ In May 1884 he was the Salutatorian for his graduating-class from Tileston.

Harry lived in Wilmington full-time for only two years, but all his life he looked on the city as his home. Having moved so often as a child, he needed a home-town, and he remained close to his family and friends there. During his frequent visits he would stay with his sister Kate and her family in their big house on South Third Street, near the one in which he had grown up.⁸ In

⁶ Miss Atta L. Nutter, "Memories of a Teacher", and Elizabeth F. McKoy, "Harry Bacon's Schooling", unpublished typescripts in the collection of the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society.

⁷ See Wilmington Morning Star, 5/1/1883, and "Former North Carolina Boy Designer of the Memorial to President Lincoln", Charlotte Observer, 2/7/11 (WesU-HB). I am grateful to Leslie N. Boney, Jr., and to Bill Reaves for information on Bacon and baseball.

⁸ About 1886, when he was a fledgling architect, Harry sketched a set of alternative designs for a house for Kate and her fiancé, William Berry McKoy. None of the designs was used (his future brother-in-law turned instead to a local architect, James F. Post, who adapted one from a pattern-book), but the family kept the sketches, and there are copies in the collection of the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society.

later years he did several architectural projects in and near Wilmington, for clients who had been his friends since childhood (see Chapter 2), and, when he died in 1924, was buried there, in Oakdale Cemetery, beneath a tomb-stone he had designed himself, after a Greek stele.⁹

Wilmington played a vital role in the life of the future architect, and it is worth describing the city as he knew it. Then as now, it was the principal port of North Carolina, having been founded for that purpose in the eighteenth century, and it had quite varied and sophisticated architecture.¹⁰ Being very far south in the State, close to the South Carolina line, Wilmington is in the Deep South and is evocative of Charleston, only a hundred and fifty miles away. After the Civil War the city fell on hard times and never fully recovered her ante-bellum prosperity. Still, when young Harry Bacon knew her, Wilmington was important for ship-building and for transportation, by rail and sea, of cot-

⁹ After his death a drawing for a Greek marble stele with a border of bead-and-reel and an anthemion top was found in Harry's papers by his brother Frank, who had the stone, appropriately lettered, carved by Harry's friends and collaborators, Piccirilli Brothers, and placed over the grave. Later, Laura Bacon was buried beneath the same stone. The work of carving was done by Carl Paul Jennewein, the future sculptor, when he first went to work for the Piccirillis. For a photo of the stone see Wrenn, Wilmington, N.C., p. 302.

¹⁰ Tony P. Wrenn, Wilmington, North Carolina: An Architectural and Historical Portrait (Charlottesville, 1984), esp. pp. 1-11.

ton, rice, and products of tar and turpentine. An impressive stock of public, commercial, and warehouse buildings, generally brick, and of fine houses remained in Wilmington from the Golden Age before the war. The houses, many of which are still standing in the historic district, were wooden and high, large, and airy. Shrouded in verandahs, they were often rendered in "an apparently indigenous bracketed, vented Italianate idiom" (Fig. 1.1).¹¹ Classicizing ornament of the Greek Revival, which lingered late in the South, was plentiful. Although it is not typical, no house in the city embodies the Greek Revival more than the regal Bellamy Mansion, which stands a few blocks from the Bacon family home and is being restored (Fig. 1.2).¹² Here, as was common in the South, the architect wrapped the tall, windowed mass of the house, which is raised on a brick basement, in an envelope of verandahs and giant fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. The pervasive Classicism of Wilmington cannot fail to have affected Harry Bacon the aspiring architect.

Francis Henry Bacon and Greek Architecture

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 1 (quoting nomination of Historic District to National Register).

¹² *Ibid.*, pp. 214-16.

Bacon Family

Helen Landry
3610 Pheasant Lane
Endwell NY 13760

March 26, 1996

Your letter of February 17th that was addressed to the Vigo County Historical Society was only handed to me recently.

I found the Henry Bacon family on p. 423 of the 1870 Vigo county census and noticed that Henry and Elizabeth were born in Massachusetts while the children (except Lucy) were born in Illinois. In 1869 the family was in Michigan, and I suppose you know their exact location.

I am enclosing a photocopy of the family's (only) listing in the 1871-72 Terre Haute City Directory. These were not published every year, however. Their residence on the southwest corner of 6th and Ohio Sts. was slightly north of the Farrington's Grove Historical District but just across the street from the B. Booth residence on the southeast corner of 6th and Ohio. They were grandparents of Booth Tarkington, the famous Hoosier author.

Since I was a founding board member and named the Farrington's Grove Historical District, I am curious as to how you heard about us. I assume you must have friends and /or relation here.

Because the younger Henry Bacon designed the Lincoln Memorial and lived in Terre Haute in his early childhood, the library would be glad to assist you in any way we can. I did notice that there was a Rev. Henry M. Bacon here for a short time in 1879-80, but he was probably no connection. Oakey's History of Greater Terre Haute (1908) p. 365 refers to an article in the 1870 Evening Gazette of June 1st but I was unable to find it. I think it must have appeared in an issue following the June 1, 1870 (first) issue as I checked that one several times.

There is much family information on the Collett family, but it probably doesn't mention the Bacons very much, if at all.

David N. Lewis
SpC Research Ass't

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Special Collections

SASE

1870 - p. 423

The 1871-72 C.D. is the only
one that lists the Bacons.

3610 Pheasant Lane
Endwell, NY 13760
17 February 1996

Vigo County Historical Society
c/o Terre Haute Convention & Visitors Bureau
Terre Haute, IN 47808

Gentlemen:

I am trying to find information about a
family that lived in Terre Haute in the years
1869-1871.

This was the Henry Bacon family, whom I
believe lived in the Farrington's Grove area of
the city. The Bacons lived in Terre Haute while
their father, a civil engineer, was employed in
building the railroad. He and his wife Elizabeth
Kelton Bacon were the parents of seven children,
Francis, Katherine, James, George, Carl, Henry,
and Lucy. Their oldest child, Francis Henry
Bacon, was 13 years old in 1869 and must have
attended school in Terre Haute. Their son Henry,
at the time three years old, was later to become
famous as the architect of the Lincoln Memorial in
Washington.

I know how carefully documented Farrington's
Grove is and I am hoping that your archives may
yield some mention of the Bacon family.

I enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Thank you for whatever information you can
turn up.

Gratefully yours,

Helen Landry

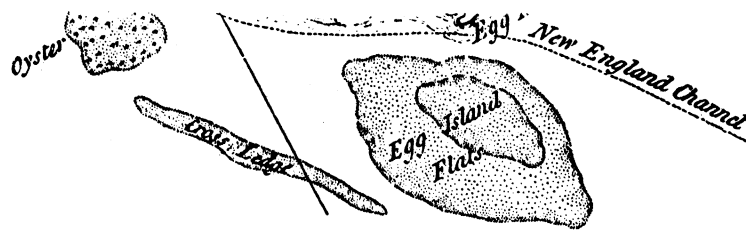
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Special Collections

Index - 365 - Henry Bacon, engineer

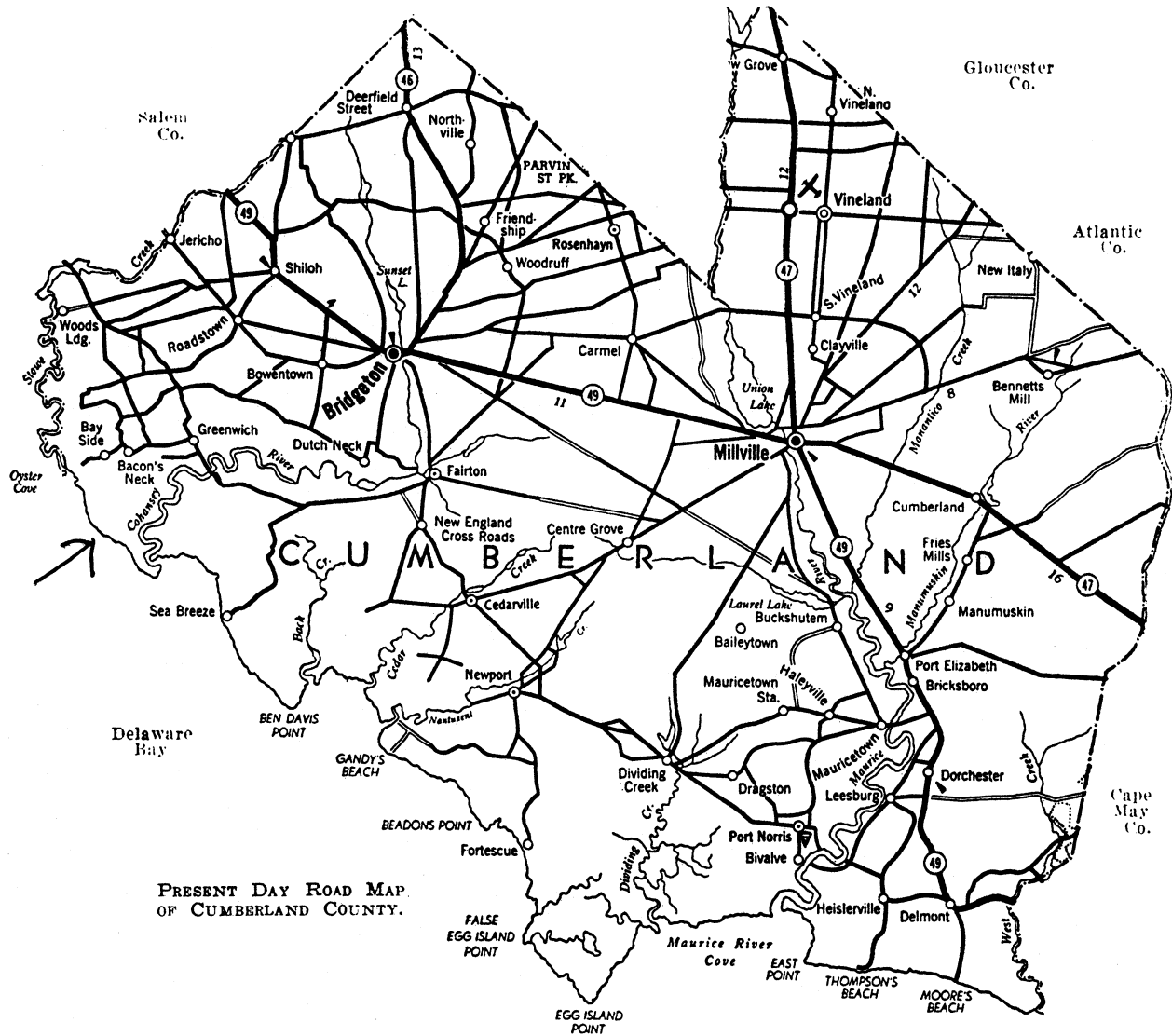
1876

Henry Bacon	- 47 -	Mass. Civil Eng.
Elizabeth	38 -	"
Francis	13 -	Ill.
Kal ?	11 -	Ill
James	10	"
Geo.	7	"
Henry	3	"
Lucy	1	Mich.



ENLARGED MAP OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, FROM THE 1769 SURVEY. NOTE, THAT THE LOCATION OF BRIDGETON IS REFERRED TO AS "THE BRIDGE." THE COHANSEY RIVER WAS ALSO CROSSED AT GREENWICH BY A FERRY.

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EARLY HISTORY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Bacon's Neck

A part of the rich farm land, just southwest of the town of Greenwich and known as Bacon's Neck, was purchased by Samuel Bacon, of Barnstable, Mass., from John Adams, Fenwick's son-in-law, in 1682. Bacon also received a deed, dated April 25, 1683, for 400 acres from Shawkarumn and Thol, Indians, who also claimed a title to the land. The land has remained in the Bacon family for two hundred and fifty years.

Some of the oldest houses in the county are located in Bacon's Neck.

Bivalve

(See Port Norris)

Bowentown

Bowentown was founded by Welsh Baptists, who came from Swansea in Massachusetts to "Cohansies in the Jerseys" about 1687. Among these folks was Samuel Bowen. His grandson, Jonathan Bowen, born in 1714, built the house at the northwest corner of the crossroads. A great-grandson, David Bowen, who lived at the southwest corner, in 1775, was the last sheriff appointed under the royal Governor.

The Welsh Baptists had a meeting house at Bowentown, but discontinued their organization about 1710, many of the members, together with the pastor, Rev. Timothy Brooks, joining with the Cohansey Baptist Church. Other members later became allied with the seventh-day Baptist Church at Shiloh.

Jonathan Bowen, Jr., was a member of the Convention that adopted the new Constitution of New Jersey in 1776, and was elected to the State Assembly seven times. He removed to Bridgeton between 1775 and 1800, where he acquired a considerable property on the west side of the river and built the stone residence, that, until recently, stood on the west side of Atlantic street, south of Commerce street.

Bricksboro

This is a town on State route No. 49, about one mile south of Port Elizabeth, that was founded by Joshua Brick, he having laid out and sold lots there as early as 1807.

Joshua Brick, a descendant of John Brick, who had owned Jericho and other mills, was a lay judge in the Cumberland County courts.

EARLY HISTORY OF TOWNS AND

Buckshutem

Buckshutem, on the west side of the Ma have been named, when some one said, "Th shoot him," or, and more likely, the name n origin. The small creek that there met the the same name. As early as 1705 this stream provide water power for a saw mill operated by In 1707 a road was laid out to his mill. One h ty-five years later it was recorded "Buckshut 10 dwellings, a grist and saw mill and a store

In 1810 a straight road was laid from B shutem, at which place there was a ferry cro river, referred to as Spring Garden Ferry.

During the war of 1812 there were soldi who were fed at the old Mayhew farm house, 1 ran down to the ferry landing.

There is an M. E. Church that still shows th but the modern town of Laurel Lake has ene north edge of Buckshutem.

Carmel

Carmel is one of the newer villages popula Jewish race. It lies partly in Deerfield, and townships, about four miles northwest of the

Cedarville

Cedarville was named in 1806, when a pos lished there, the place having been called Ce before the Post Office was established, Cedar of considerable importance, especially duri days, when a number of the leading citizens c there. Dr. Jonathan Elmer, a member of the Senate, was born in Cedarville. Dr. Ephrai in Fairfield, July 9, 1780, was a physician i Bateman was a member of the House of Re 1815 to 1821, and of the United States Senate

It was probably the water power to be obt Cedar Creek that brought some of the settler Town to build saw and grist mills there, th corded transfer of such a mill property w From about 1810 to 1825, there seems als woolen mill in operation there.

In 1818 the Presbyterian folks established

by Dr. Bradley. As a mark of appreciation of this kind act he gave Dr. Bradley an order upon a friend for a pannier containing sundry surgical instruments and medical works. The officer in command, a Frenchman, Dr. Boschie, learning that our subject had these things in his possession, ordered them sent to headquarters. The doctor, however, retained three of the medical works, which are now very highly prized by him as relics of the late war. A fly leaf in one of the volumes contains the following inscription in autograph: "C. H. Todd, C. S. A., 6th Louisiana Regiment, Hays' Brigade, Camp Raccoon Ford, Army of Northern Virginia."

The war closing, Dr. Bradley was mustered out at Darien, Ga., and received his final pay and honorable discharge at Indianapolis. After more than four years of service Dr. Bradley returned to the pursuits of peace, broken down in health. Until within a year he has been a sufferer from frequent hemorrhages of the lungs, the right one of which is nearly gone and partially useless. Being, however, of a clear and energetic nature, Dr. Bradley, notwithstanding his delicate health, resumed the study and practice of his chosen profession, studying under Dr. Davis of Paris for eighteen months. He received his first license as practicing physician in the winter of 1867. He entered into partnership with Dr. Grimes, of Jones, Ind., practicing with him for three years, exhibiting great aptitude and proficiency. His next step was to go back to Clay Prairie, where he opened an office and began practicing for himself.

Dr. Bradley was married April 14, 1869, to Miss Sarah Grimes, daughter of Dr. Grimes. Mrs. Bradley was born in Sarahsville, Noble Co., Ohio. The family removed to Missouri before the war, on the breaking out of which they were compelled to flee for safety, and took refuge at Jones, Ind. During the war Mrs. Bradley taught school before leaving Missouri. When she was but fifteen years old she became a teacher in the public schools of that State, but left it with her father in 1861. After her marriage she continued teaching more or less for some years. Before the depot was located at Hume Dr. Bradley was induced to come and locate, which he did, and is thus the pioneer

physician of Hume. The Doctor has ever taken a deep interest in the development of the village. He has built his office, and the store immediately north of it which is occupied by the milliner. He has also built a nice plain residence which is located near the central part of the town.

Dr. and Mrs. Bradley are the parents of seven children, three of whom are living—Daniel Vorhees, Rosebud Anna and Ruth. In his medical practice the Dr. has been very successful, and he is now at the head of a large and satisfactory practice. The Doctor expends every year a great deal of his earnings in increasing his large and valuable library, containing many standard and medical works, and also in furthering medical and surgical science. He is well supplied with surgical apparatus, and has had marvelous success in the treatment of cases arising in an extensive general practice. The Doctor is a prominent member of the Alexander G. A. R. Post, No. 413. He has held the position of surgeon in it ever since its being chartered. In matters pertaining to local politics the doctor aims to vote for men and measures. In national issues he casts his ballot with the Democratic party. He has many and warm friends.



HON. GEORGE E. BACON, Attorney-at-Law and Senator from the Thirty-first District, has been a resident of Edgar County since 1857. He was born in Madison, Ind., Feb. 4, 1851, and is the son of Alfred and Emma (Salmon) Bacon, both descendants of excellent families. The Bacon family was represented in an early day in New Jersey, where James Bacon, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born, and whence he removed to Madison, Ind., where he engaged as a butcher and spent the remainder of his days, passing away in 1858.

Grandmother Eliza (Brown) Bacon, was a native of Kentucky, the Blue Grass State, and is still living, at the age of seventy-seven years, in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind. Her three children living are: Nathan and James, who are farming in the vicinity of Madison, and Eliza, the wife of Wade Melton,

who are residents of that city. Alfred Bacon, the father of our subject, was born at a place called Ryker's Ridge, near Madison, Ind., June 27, 1824. He was brought up on a farm and learned the trade of butchering from his father. He lived with his parents until his marriage, and for a short time before removing in the spring of 1855, to Coles County, Ill., was in business in Madison. Finally he purchased a farm, which he occupied two years, then removed to Kansas, Edgar County, where he resumed butchering, in which he was engaged until his death, which occurred on July 26, 1889.

In Madison, Jefferson Co, Ind., occurred the marriage of Alfred Bacon, in 1849, with Miss Emma Salmon. Mrs. Bacon was born, in 1834, in Covington, Ky., where her father, Jacob Salmon, operated as a real-estate dealer. She died in Kansas, this county, June 11, 1882. Alfred Bacon was a plain everyday man, an excellent representative citizen, thoroughly honest, upright and straightforward in all his dealings. He has never taken a leading part in public affairs and has never held, or wished to hold, political office, although a staunch supporter of the Republican party, which he joined at its formation. He was a member of the Christian Church, with which he united under the administrations of the Rev. W. F. Black.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bacon there was born a family of ten children, seven of whom are deceased: Olive, became the wife of Sylvester Oar, a blacksmith of Kansas, where she died Nov. 14, 1876, and where Mr. Oar is yet living; Alfred J., died in Coles County, in childhood; Eliza, Charles, Laura, Orson Q. and Lillie May all died young. The survivors are our subject; Clarence Logan, who is a horse buyer and living in Kansas, this county, where he has a large establishment, also in Newark, N. J., supplying horses for the New York market; James Edgar, a resident of Newark, in his brother's employ as manager of his barns.

George E. Bacon was a lad of but four years when his parents came to Illinois, and spent his youth in Kansas, attending school there, after which he became a pupil of the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis and Eureka College in Woodford County. In 1877, he was Assessor of Kansas Township and afterward studied

law in the office of Col. H. Van Sellar, in Paris, in 1878. Next he attended the Union College of Law at Chicago, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ottawa, June 19, 1879. Returning to Paris, he began the practice of law in 1880, and on June 14 that same year was nominated by acclamation by the Republican County Convention for the office of State's Attorney, without his solicitation, he not being a candidate. The county has about 300 Democratic majority, but Mr. Bacon came within 160 votes of election. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Paris since his admission to the bar.

In 1882, Mr. Bacon was elected Police Magistrate of Paris for a term of four years, but at the expiration of three years resigned the office in order to give his entire attention to his increasing practice. In the fall of 1886 he was nominated by the Republicans of the thirty-first Senatorial district, comprising the counties of Edgar and Vermillion for the honorable position of State Senator, and has just completed his term, serving in the sessions of the General Assembly of 1887 and 1889. He was on a large number of committees, serving upon nine of these during the first session. He acted as chairman of the Committee on State Library and of the Committee to visit State Charitable Institutions. The other committees upon which he served were the Judiciary and Judicial Departments, Appropriations, State Charitable Institutions, Penal and Reformatory, Railroads, and Mines and Mining.

In the session of 1889, Mr. Bacon was Chairman of the Senatorial Caucus, and was, therefore, also Chairman of the Joint Republican Caucus which re-nominated United States Senator Cullom. He was Chairman of the Committee on Printing; was on the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Judicial Departments, Penal and Reformatory, Mines and Mining, Federal Relations, Agriculture and Drainage. Mr. Bacon bore during his legislative career an excellent reputation as a careful, painstaking and hard working senator, jealous of the rights of his constituents, whom he served ably and faithfully with credit to himself and very satisfactorily to the people he represented.

Our subject was married Nov. 30, 1880, to Miss Ida May, daughter of O. O. and Mollic M. (Mit-

chell) Reed, of Paris, Ill., but who are now living in Kansas, this county, where Mr. Reed is engaged in business as a photographer. Mrs. Bacon was born in Grand View, Ind., May 4, 1860. They have two children, Paul Breese and Ruth.

Mr. Bacon is a member of Austin Lodge, No. 664, I.O.O.F., of Paris, and was representative of his lodge to the Grand Lodge two terms; he also belongs to Charity Lodge, No. 100, A.O.U.W., and is its present representative to the Grand Lodge. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Paris, and he bears among his fellow citizens the reputation of an honorable, upright and straightforward man. Yet a young man, Mr. Bacon has a future before him, which his many friends hope may be filled with honors and good repute. As a political speaker Mr. Bacon stands in the front rank in the State of Illinois, and is also a favorite speaker at soldier's re-unions throughout the State.



ANTHONY W. MARK. The early surroundings of an individual are most likely to determine his character for the future. The youth who is compelled by circumstances to work his own way up in the world, is the one who usually develops into the most worthy and honorable manhood. The experience at the time may have seemed somewhat hard, but it usually brings to the surface those qualities which make a man strong and self-reliant, enabling him to breast the storms of life with courage and endurance. These are the men who form the bone and sinew of a community, and from which spring its best elements.

We find Mr. Mark a selfmade man, and one of the leading citizens of Edgar Township, the owner a fine property comprising 200 acres of land on section 15, eight acres on section 17, 131½ acres in Shiloh and 160 acres in Osborn County, Kan. When it is remembered that this property is the accumulation of his own industry, and that he received no financial assistance from any source, it must be admitted that he has made good use of

his time and opportunities. He was born near Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio., Feb. 6, 1826, and here spent his early life, being put to work on a farm as soon as he was able to carry a bundle of brush. His education was obtained during the winter season in a log cabin, built in the most primitive style, and under a system of instruction far inferior to that of the present day, and conducted on the subscription plan. He grew up familiar with all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and remained under the home roof until a young man of twenty-four years.

Young Mark began business for himself on a tract of rented land in his native township, where he operated two years. By arduous industry and the most economical manner of living he in due time found himself on the road to prosperity. In the meantime he was married, June 6, 1850, in Fayette County, Ohio, to Miss Mary E. Hoppes, who like himself was a native of Ohio, where her father, Jacob Hoppes, was occupied as a farmer. The mother, Mrs. Nancy (Wilkinson) Hoppes, was a native of Virginia, and the daughter of William Wilkinson, who was also born in the Old Dominion, whence he removed to Fayette County, Ohio, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He served in the War of 1812, and afterward removed to the vicinity of Benton, Ind., where he spent his last days. Grandfather John Hoopes removed from Virginia to Fayette County, Ohio, where he died at a very old age. The father of Mrs. Mark died when a young man, and the mother died near Homer, Ill., where she had resided for years, in 1875, at the age of sixty. Mrs. Mark, their only child, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1831, received a common-school education, and remained with her parents until her marriage.

Two years after that event Mr. and Mrs. Mark set out for Illinois with a team, bringing with them their household effects, and located in Edgar Township. In the spring of 1853 our subject purchased his present place, paying \$8.50 for 120 acres and \$3.75 for eighty acres, and buying the whole on time. It was a great undertaking, and in addition to making a living for his family and endeavoring to pay for his land, it was necessary in the meantime to proceed with improvements as